

# THE DAILY REBEL.

CHATTANOOGA:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, 1863.

Many persons are cherishing the expectation that this war is rapidly approaching its termination. President Davis, in his message, expresses the opinion that the war is entering upon its third and last stage. There are many indications going to sustain this view. The failure of the attempt to approach Richmond by way of Fredericksburg; the repulse of the enemy at Vicksburg; the growing dissatisfaction in the Northwest and in Kentucky; the disgust with which Lincoln's abolition proclamation is received by a large portion of the Northern people; the evident desire of European nations to see this war ended—all point to a speedy restoration of peace. If we should be able to hold our own until summer; if Vicksburg should remain in our possession, and Middle Tennessee should be held by us until the month of July, we may cherish the hope that this is the last year of the war. If, however, we should lose either Vicksburg or Middle Tennessee, or should sustain any serious reverse in Virginia or on the coast, this war might be prolonged for a year or more. It seems strange that the Northern people do not see the folly of continuing this war with so little prospect of success. But although there are signs which are indicative of an early termination of the war, yet we should not permit ourselves to be deluded with hopes which may prove vain and deceptive. The discussions among the Northern people may not be sufficient to cripple their energies as to force them to cease hostilities. But few if any men in the North, even among the most bitter of Mr. Lincoln's opponents, openly advocate peace upon the basis of separation. They are still talking about peace and a restoration of the Union. This is a vain illusion, and if that is the ground upon which they are advocating a cessation of hostilities, they do not understand the spirit and resolution of the people of the Confederate States. It may be possible that the overthrow of the Lincoln Administration may not bring peace, and that the Democratic party of the North may be equally as much for the prosecution of the war as the Lincoln party, though for different purposes, and upon different principles. Whilst we sincerely hope that the war is approaching its termination, yet we should prepare ourselves for a long war. We should husband all our resources, make all our preparations for a long war, and act as if we had to meet a united and not a divided North; and then if peace should come, it would be all the more acceptable, because unexpected; and if the war should continue we would be prepared for it.

The idea that the war is near the close may cause our people to relax their energies, and not to make due preparations for coming trials and hardships. Whilst we hope for peace we should be prepared for war.

The Richmond Whig says Brigadier General Daniel S. Donelson will succeed Lieutenant Gen. E. Kirby Smith in the command of the Department of East Tennessee. We are advised that his department will also embrace Southwest Virginia and that portion of Middle Tennessee within our lines. Gen. Donelson is one of the veteran commanders of the revolution, having been at the head of a brigade since the war began. He is an old soldier and a tried one on many a battle-field. When a young man he was an active participant in the Florida war, and afterwards served with distinction as a colonel of infantry, (having received the appointment from President Polk) through all the campaigns in Mexico. At the beginning of the present war with the United States he left his home and family in Sumner county, Tennessee, to assume the responsible position to which he had been assigned, and served with his brigade during the first year of the war in Virginia. His brigade formed a portion of the army which, under the leadership of General Bragg, marched into Kentucky and took part in most of the important actions of that expedition. He was at the battle of Murfreesboro, and signally distinguished himself for gallantry, coolness and intrepidity, and a skillful handling of his splendid brigade on that memorable and well contested field.

During his absence from home, his beautiful farm and residence in Sumner have been favored with repeated visits from the Federal foraging parties, who have not failed to leave behind them traces of their vandalism to the rebel Brigadier. His home has been despoiled, his farm ravaged, and his family been driven into exile.

The General has two sons in the army—one a captain in the army of Virginia and the other an aid-de-camp on his father's staff. Few men have made greater sacri-

fices and served their country with more patriotic ardor than Brigadier General Daniel S. Donelson. We are pleased to notice that he has at length grown in favor with the "powers that be" to that extent that his services are required in a higher and more responsible position. The Department of East Tennessee could not be entrusted to a more sagacious commander.

The number of Generals which Tennessee has lost during this war is truly astonishing. First the lamented Zollicoffer fell whilst gallantly leading his troops at Fishing Creek. Had he lived, it is very probable the result of the battle might have been very different. His men had unshaken confidence in him, and when he fell they became dispirited, having, as they did, to contend against superior numbers, under circumstances very disadvantageous to them. Zollicoffer was one of the first men not only in Tennessee, but in the Confederacy, and the whole country mourned his loss.

Next after Zollicoffer, came Gen. Hatten. He too, was a great favorite with his men. The members of his regiment were very much attached to him, and when he became a Brigadier General, he proved himself fully equal to the position. Far away from his home on the banks of the Chickasaw, he gave his life to secure the independence of his country.

The last and youngest of the Tennessee Generals that has fallen on the field, was the gifted young Rains, who was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro, almost within sight of his own home. Thus has Tennessee within twelve months lost three of her cherished sons who occupied the position of Brigadier General, to say nothing of the Colonels and other subordinate officers, who have also nobly perished in this struggle for independence. We do not think any other State can show as heavy a loss of general officers in proportion to the number she had as Tennessee. We say this in no invidious spirit, but to show that those who at any time have been disposed to cast any reflections upon Tennessee have been ignorant of the facts. Whilst the patriotism of her people has been subjected to tests that many others have not known, and we trust may never know, the gallantry of her soldiers will compare favorably with those of any State in the Confederacy. Whilst she wishes to detract nothing from the well earned reputation of the soldiers from her sister States, she claims for her own noble sons the full meed of praise to which their heroism on so many well fought fields entitles them.

The letter of our Huntsville correspondent in regard to the "Power and Jurisdiction of Military Courts," contains important suggestions. We do not express at present any opinion as to the extent to which military authority should be carried in time of war, but of one thing we feel satisfied and that is that Congress should not upon this subject, and should define with accuracy the jurisdiction of military courts. No person should be arrested without having the charges with specifications read to him at the time of his arrest. Military courts and military men should be governed by fixed laws and not be left to the mere unrestrained will of those who compose the court. We have no objection to the proper exercise of military authority, in fact we are in favor of it, but we desire that it may be kept within due bounds.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 27th ult., tells us the enemy appears to be doing nothing in front of that brave little city, except work on the famous canal. A gentleman from Arkansas, who left their lines Saturday evening, says they had thousands of iron-pikes at work, widening and deepening it. Saturday evening they turned the water in, but the body passing through was small. The enemy, however, expressed the determination to make a cut-off, and thus isolate Vicksburg; and as they have every facility for successfully performing such a work we shall not be surprised if, in four weeks there is a sufficient body of water passing through the canal to admit of the largest steamer. If, therefore, boobyholes to prepare defenses at some point or points farther down. The fortifying of Ellis' Cliffs, below Natchez, might be a good move, as it is evident the enemy intend making a desperate effort to get their whole force by here to assist Banks in reducing Port Hudson, when they will return to this place. Grand Gulf and Rodney are eligible positions, but a cut-off can be easily made at either of those places as here.

"Hermes" of the Charleston Mercury, says the Arkansas Post is certainly captured. Among the prisoners taken there were three Texas regiments, one of them, if not the brigade, commanded by the Rev. George W. Carter, who has been so active in the war. All the officers in this regiment are said to be Methodist preachers. The country around Arkansas Post is famous for cotton, two plantations in that vicinity raising each 1500 bales yearly.

Harper's Weekly for January 31 has an illustration in which the Goddess of Columbia, with outstretched arms, is represented as fiercely demanding of Lincoln, "where are my 15,000 men murdered at Fredericksburg?" Lincoln looks terribly frightened, and endeavors to evade the question in his usual way. He replies: "This reminds me of a little joke"—"Go tell your joke in Springfield!" indignantly responds the goddess.

Gov. Poote, of Tennessee, has introduced in the House of Representatives resolutions of inquiry concerning the captured and intercepted dispatches entrusted to Mr. Reid Sanders and expresses the opinion that the dispatches have been mutilated by the Yankees.

## The Jurisdiction and Power of Military Courts.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Rebel.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Jan. 28, 1863.

In a former letter I promised to give you my views as to the power of Military Courts, to try and to punish citizens. This is a subject of no small interest at this time, when we are in the midst of terrible war, and when our army in the field, battling for the independence of our country, and for the maintenance of our rights may be at the mercy of enemies at home, wearing the garb and claiming the protection of citizens. Whilst I admit that, as a general rule, the military authorities should interfere as little with the rights of citizens as is consistent with the safety of the country and the preservation of the rights and liberties of us all, and whilst I further admit that as a general rule, citizens should be tried by civil courts, for the commission of offences against the Government, yet there are exceptional cases which it seems to me must come under the control of the military authorities, and in which citizens can of right, and ought to be tried by military courts. Suppose a country is invaded, and there are citizens who are believed to be giving aid to the enemy by acting as spies, giving them information, or furnishing them with the means of assaulting, if not destroying, our army, and in that same country, on account of the conflict of arms, the civil courts are suspended, would any one contend that in such cases the military would not have the right to arrest such men, and upon sufficient proof being made to punish them. Take for instance West Tennessee. That country is now occupied by the enemy. No Confederate court can be held there; all means of punishment for offences against the army or Government of the Confederate States is taken away, unless the military courts have cognizance of such cases; now would any one contend that if any citizen of West Tennessee were giving active assistance to the enemy, that he could not be punished in any manner until the courts of the country are again opened? This is a good deal the case in Middle Tennessee, and in portions of Virginia. No Confederate court is now held in Middle Tennessee, and in but very few, if any, places in that portion of the State are there Confederate Commissioners. Now, would it be contended that if a citizen of Middle Tennessee were found in correspondence with the enemy, giving them aid and comfort, that the military authorities would have no right to have such a man arrested, but that the slow process of the civil courts must be awaited? No man can be brought before a commissioner unless some one will go and give the information upon which the warrant of that officer will be issued. No one can be held to answer for high treason, except upon the finding of a bill of indictment by a grand jury. This is the position taken by those who deny the right of the military to arrest and try citizens in any case whatever. Suppose there should be no commissioner, and no grand jury should be empaneled, because no court could be held, must these persons be allowed to go at large because they are citizens and not soldiers?

Again, if these persons were even brought before a civil tribunal, the proof would have to be made public, and the witnesses against the public enemy be made known. This might of itself interfere seriously with military operations, if it did not endanger the very existence of the army. Again, men will be willing to give information to our Generals, and testify before military courts, who would be unwilling to come forward before a civil tribunal where every thing is made public, because they would know that if the enemy should again occupy the country, they would be punished for having given information against these spies and public enemies. The success of armies often depends on the secrecy of their movements, and the detection of spies and public enemies depends upon the facts showing their guilt not being publicly proved. An army must have the means of protecting itself not only against the opposing forces, but also against the often more dangerous machinations of a domestic foe. The power of these military courts should be limited, and should not depend upon the arbitrary will of those composing them, but certainly all armies should have the power of self protection, which they would not have if they were not allowed in some instances the right to arrest and punish even citizens, who were engaged in giving aid to the enemy. It seems to me that whenever a well grounded suspicion exists that persons have been or are now aiding the enemy, and there is sufficient proof to create reasonable belief that they are guilty, that the military authorities should have the right to arrest them and send them beyond our lines as public enemies. This at least is due to the safety of the army, and if they do not have that power, Congress ought to confer it on them and that without delay.

I incline to the opinion without citing authorities to sustain the position, that our Congress in adopting the articles of war, intended to confer and did confer upon the military authorities the right to try citizens in some special cases. The 54th and 55th articles of war are in these words:

Art. 54.—Whoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial.

Art. 55.—Whoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial.

In all the other articles wherever officers or soldiers are referred to they are mentioned, but in these two articles the words officers and soldiers are left out. Certainly this could not have been done without a reason, and unless something was intended by the omission. The fact that the words officers and soldiers were omitted in these articles, shows they were intended to embrace not only those in the army but citizens also who were guilty of the offences therein specified.

Congress at its last session, established military courts with extensive jurisdiction, embracing it seems to me, offences committed by citizens as well as soldiers. These courts combine the powers of both civil and military courts, and were created under that clause of the Constitution authorizing Congress to establish courts. If these courts are not authorized to try citizens, then they have no more power than Courts Martial, and in the creating them and defining their jurisdiction, it would only have been necessary to confer upon them the powers of Courts Martial. It would have been sufficient to have said that "their jurisdiction shall extend to all cases now cognizable by Courts Martial," but the act goes further and says it shall also extend to offences committed against the Confederate States, and to offences committed against the various States. These clauses appear to confer upon the courts the power to try offences committed by citizens as well as soldiers. From these clauses I infer that the jurisdiction of this court is not confined to offences committed by persons in the army. In what manner offenders are to be brought before these courts—whether by order of a General or by process from the Courts themselves, the act does not clearly point out, and in this particular seems to me to be defective. I am as much opposed as any one to the exercise of arbitrary power by military courts or military men, but in time of war, there are some things that must be submitted to in order to preserve the army and to accomplish the greater good. The powers and jurisdiction of military courts should be clearly defined, so that there will be no conflict between the civil and military authorities. The just rights of the citizen should be preserved, but at the same time the safety and welfare of the army should be secured.

**CONFEDERATE.**

**OBITUARY.**

Sad and hard is the task, to record in tears the death of our friends, even when they are at home, and have been the subject of earnest and watchful care; but oh, to tell that one who was the idol of his widowed mother's heart has been slain on the bloody field of battle, far from home, fills our hearts with deepest sadness.

Lieut. JAMES P. BASS, was born Feb. 12th 1840, near Elberton, Giles county, Tennessee, and died Dec. 30th 1862, aged twenty two years.

He was a son of the late Major John Bass, who participated in the memorable battle of the 8th of January, at New Orleans.

Early in the year 1861, Lieut. BASS settled as a physician, in Arkansas county, in the State of Arkansas; but soon after, in response to his country's call, he returned to his native State, and with his brother, and many friends, joined the 3d Tennessee regiment, to vindicate our rights on the battle field.

He fought manfully through blood and death, that urged at Fort Donelson, and was one of the prisoners surrendered there; after a few months imprisonment, he made his escape, reached home in safety, remained a short time, and again left home for the bloody field of war; after the exchange of prisoners, he rejoined the noble 3d. And now behold him at Vicksburg, on the banks of the majestic Mississippi; where broad haired waves, and cannon roar; where gray haired sires, and beardless boys, mingle in the strife, devoting honor, truth, zeal and life to their country. He falls that day; he is slain; falls mortally wounded, but covered with glory. Another Spartan field is won.

"Refused oh mother of the dead,  
Dism not with tears his fame;  
A crown upon his silver hair  
Is that brave soldier's name."

Lieut. BASS was a noble hearted, meek spirited young man, honorable in all his relations, and courteous in his manners. But he has fallen a victim to the ravages of war.

Oh may the Lord bind up the broken hearts of the bereaved family; preserve his brother, now far off on the field of death, to gladden home again, by his return.

And may we all at last meet the glorified spirit of the dear brother, and friend in that bright home beyond the skies.

ELIZA A.  
Elberton, Tennessee, Jan. 29, 1863.

**Attention Meigs County Conscription.**

All persons in Meigs County, between the ages of 18 and 40 years, liable to conscription, will be assembled at Huntsville on the 15th day of February, 1863. Enrolling Officers will be furnished with blank certificates of exemption, to be filled up and handed to those who may be entitled to them. Persons claiming exemption under the law are advised to make application to their Enrolling Officers at once, that their claims may be decided on the 15th day of February.

Enrolling Officers will use their best endeavors to bring up all the conscripts at the time designated. All will come provided with blankets, soldier bed clothing. E. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. C. S. A., Commandant of Conscription.

We will be present at the above specified time and place to examine and discharge all men who are unfit for military duty by reason of disability.

N. T. DULANEY,  
P. P. HALE,  
W. F. EDMONDS,  
Examining Board.

**Attention Polk County Conscription.**

All persons in Polk County, between the ages of 18 and 40 years, liable to conscription, will be assembled at Huntsville on the 9th day of February, 1863. Enrolling Officers will be furnished with blank certificates of exemption, to be filled up and handed to those who may be entitled to them. Persons claiming exemption under the law are advised to make application to their Enrolling Officers at once, that their claims may be decided on the 9th day of February.

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**TOBACCO.**

I HAVE and will always keep on hand a large amount well assorted stock of Va. and N. C. Tobacco, of all sorts and grades, which I offer for sale to retailers or suitors, at a low price. At Swick's old stand, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

**Information Wanted.**

Of Asst. Surgeon B. J. Key, supposed to be with the army at or near Chattanooga. Address, WM. T. KEY, Naval Comd'g Office, Mobile, Ala.

**STOLEN.**

A HORSE, saddle and bridle from me on the 24th ult. The horse was a deep chestnut color, with a deep and well set mane. I will pay \$25.00 reward for horse, saddle and bridle, delivered to me 5 miles North of Lafayette, Ga.

**ATTENTION KENTUCKIANS.**

I HAVE now in camp 50 Kentuckians. I want 20 more of the same sort to fill out my Company. We are now in camp with the 1st Ky. Battalion (formerly 1st Ky. Cavalry) at this point.

None but Kentuckians need apply. In this war, we are without a journal, and consequently stand upon our own merits. Come all that are in search of "high rights." JACK JONES, late Capt. Co. (E) 1st Ky. Cav.

**The State of Tennessee.**

George O. CATE, Clerk of the Court in Chancery at Davidson.

Alfred M. CATE, Jr., Attorney at Law.

I am a native of the State of Tennessee, and as the process of the court is not served on him, he is therefore ordered that publication be made weekly for four weeks in the Chattanooga Federal newspaper published by the city of Chattanooga, requiring said defendant to appear at a Chancery Court to be held at the Court House in the city of Harrison, on the second Monday of June next, and answer the complaint, bill, or judgment on confession, will be entered and the cause set for hearing on parts.

**VIRGINIA SALT.**

I HAVE a small lot of Virginia Salt, which I keep on hand constantly at 50 cts. per barrel, at Swick's old stand.

**Dr. A. WADSWORTH.**

SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.

REMOVED his office to Main st., one door west of Kennedy's Drug Store. (Just down st.)

**MORNING REPORTS.**

COMPANY MORNING REPORTS MADE UP FOR thirty days, and beautifully printed and ruled, for sale at THE REBEL OFFICE.

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**JOHN S. HENDERSON.**

**LEIPER & MENIFEE,**

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MURKESBORO, TENN.

**PRESSMAN WANTED.**

A WHITE, single man, capable of permanent employment, at the light press, in immediate application at the office of the Commercial, Atlanta, Georgia.

**\$100 REWARD.**

I WILL pay twenty five dollars for the recovery of my negro man named DEWEY, who was lost from me on the 15th day of January, 1863, on the road between Murfreesboro and Knoxville. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 165 pounds. He has a plain cut in his hair, and is impeded in his speech, wears whiskers, weighs about 165 pounds and had on when he left Jack clothing, and bare headed. Said boy purchased of A. J. Wisdom, of Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 27th December, 1862, and left my premises in the night of the 15th January, 1863. The above reward will be given to any one that will bring me, at my home 15 miles South of Chattanooga, the above described negro, or confined in some safe jail, so that I get him.

**TO LET.**

Two responsible families, two houses, situated on lot by the Methodist Church. None but good respectable persons need apply.

**VALENTINES! VALENTINES!**

COME on and get the Valentines, having just arrived at Chattanooga, Feb. 3d.

**HOUSE WANTED.**

WANTED to rent, a house or cottage in Chattanooga, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply at the office of J. S. Snyder & Co's Mill.

**\$20 REWARD.**

WILL be paid to the finder of a Satchel, containing a Silver Cup, marked with the letters H. W. & a bunch of keys, and a pair of spectacles. The Satchel was lost on the road between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, by the way of Chickasaw depot. The articles to be delivered to J. H. WILLY, Opposite Post Office.

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8 or 10 hands to work on the streets. Constant employment will be given. Apply to M. SMITH, Mayor.

**CABBAGE SEED!**

FRESH and genuine large Early Drumhead Cabbage seed for sale. None but good. Call upon M. B. PARNELL, Agent.

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**PANE BILLS FOR SALE.**

\$6600. State of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. Apply to R. W. CORBIN, Jan. 30-31.

**STOVES! STOVES!**

2 New Stoves for sale at E. M. MYERS, Jan. 30-31.

**Taken up and Committed to Jail.**

TAKEN up and committed to jail, on the 27th July 1862, a negro man by the name of Henry, and says he belongs to John Reynolds, of Latham's county, Tennessee, who came from England, and says he is about 31 or 32 years old of a dark color, 5 feet 10 inches high and weighs about 175 lbs.

**LOST OR MISLAID.**

A BLACK traveling Valise, with the owners name written on it. It was taken from a table at the Hotel in Chattanooga, Ga. or about the 6th of September last, and on my way to Kentucky with Capt. Wade's regiment of Cavalry. Had Valise contains 1st of all, a full set of soldiers uniform, 2nd of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 3rd of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 4th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 5th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 6th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 7th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 8th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 9th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 10th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 11th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 12th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 13th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 14th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 15th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 16th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 17th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 18th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 19th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 20th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 21st of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 22nd of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 23rd of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 24th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 25th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 26th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 27th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 28th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 29th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 30th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 31st of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 32nd of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 33rd of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 34th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 35th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 36th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 37th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 38th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 39th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 40th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 41st of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 42nd of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 43rd of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 44th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 45th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 46th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 47th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 48th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 49th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 50th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 51st of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 52nd of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 53rd of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 54th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 55th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 56th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 57th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 58th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 59th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 60th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 61st of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 62nd of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 63rd of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 64th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 65th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 66th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 67th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 68th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 69th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 70th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 71st of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 72nd of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 73rd of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 74th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 75th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 76th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 77th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 78th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 79th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 80th of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 81st of all, a full set of soldiers accoutrements, 82nd of